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At the close of the late Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held in the town of Hillsborough, the Bishop of the Diocese delivered the following Annual Charge to the Members of the Church. Believing it to be interesting to many of our readers, we have selected it for publication.

My brethren of the Clergy and Laity.

The important interests to which your attention has been directed during the session of this Convention, are calculated to engage the most earnest endeavours, that the counsels agreed upon for the advancement of the Church, and the kingdom of the Redeemer, should be successful. But to this end, it is not only necessary that the measures directed by this body should be correct in principle, and required by the interests of the Church but practically attainable, also, by the reasonable ability of the members. That such is the character of the resolutions you have now come to, must be evident to all who consider the magnitude of the objects to be attained, with the means which are at the reasonable disposal of the representatives of the Church.

Past experience, however, teaches us, that neither the necessity or the advantage of a particular measure, nor yet the ability to carry it into effect, are in themselves sufficient to ensure general co-operation. The Convention of the Church, though the proper representative of the particular congregations comprising it, and in fact a legislative body; yet, as it is clothed with no coercive power, is liable to find its best devised and best intended measures, paralyzed, if not altogether defeated, by the negligence or indifference of its constituents.

That this every way indefensible, and, if much longer continued, most ominous state of insubordination to the fundamental principle of all regularly associated bodies is, in our particular case, my brethren, the consequence of inconsideration in some, and want of proper information in others, I am well persuaded, and am, therefore, induced to give my annual charge to the diocese such direction as may tend to obviate this evil, by laying before the members of the Church such a plain, yet concise view of the popular nature of our frame of ecclesiastical government, as shall tend to engage and secure the ready concurrence and co-operation of all our members in favor of the meausures agreed upon, either for particular or general good, by the regularly elected representatives of the particular congregations and of the diocese at large.

The first delegation of power and authority by the members individually, is that committed to the vestries of each particular congregation.—These are bodies of men, varying in number according to the constitution of particular dioceses, but most commonly limited to twelve, annually chosen by a majority of the votes of each particular congregation, & form as it were, the legislative council of the parish or congregation by which they are elected. To the vestries it appertains to direct and transact the secular concerns of the congregation; to assess and collect the pecuniary contributions required of the members; to appoint the delegates to the diocesan Conventions; to elect the church-wardens out of their own body; and to act as counsellors and assessors with their clergyman, if required, in cases of discipline, and other matters of common concern. They are also required to keep a regular record of the members of the congregation, of the marrages, baptisms, and burials, in the parish or congregation, and to enter a statement of their proceedings at every meeting.

To the church wardens it more especially belongs, to take care of the church buildings; of the communion plate, books and vestments; to provide the leements for the holy communion, at the common expense; to maintain order and decorum during public worship; and to regulate the necessary provision for the poor of the parish. It is their duty also, in the absence or at the desire of the minister, to preside according to seniority of appointment, at all meetings of the vestry; to direct the entries to be made by the secretary according to the determination of the majority, to sign the proceedings of each meeting, and to certify all extracts from the records particularly all certificates of delegation to the diocesan Conventions.

From this brief view of the appointment and purpose of vestries, it must be evident, I think, that provision is made for the administration of parochial affairs upon the most popular model compatible with order and effect. The vestry men being themselves members of the congregation, must be intimately acquainted with the condition and circumstances of their constituents; and as they must themselves be affected, in a proportional degree, by the resolves of the vestry, every security is obtained that nothing like oppression or injustice towards the rest of the members will be attempted. But even if such a case should occur, the congregation retains the remedy in their own hands, in the annual elections.

The next delegation of power and authority from the members of the Church, is that which is exercised, immediately, through the vestries, in the appointment of lay delegates to the diocesan conventions.

These bodies are to the dioceses at large, what the particular vestries, are to the several congregations composing them. The only difference between them being that which arises from the charge and management of general and particular interests, and the consequently superior importance of their determinations.

To the diocesan conventions, and of course to this body, as such, it appertains to consult and provide for the general interests of the diocese; to enact, amend, or repeal, canons, or laws ecclesiastical, for the regulation of the members at large to elect the bishop; to appoint the standing committee, or council of advice for the bishop; to choose the clerical and lay delegates to represent the diocese in the triennial conventions of the general church in the United States; and to assess and regulate the pecuniary contributions which are required for the general interests. And as the particular vestries are the organs thro' which the enactments of the diocesan conventions are carried into effect, so are the diocesan conventions also the organs whereby the general convention fulfils its still higher and more comprehensive duties. Thro' these, as links in the chain, the frame of our ecclesiastical government is compacted together by joints and bands which are essentially popular. It is based upon the will of the members, personally exercised, in the immediate election of the vestries, and it returns to them again in the annual control which they retain over those elections; that they may act with judgment on their affairs, provision is made for their full information, by the public manner in which the conventions hold their sessions, and by the general dissemination of the annual journal of their proceedings.

With a frame of ecclesiastical government as directly assimilated to, and equally congenial with, the civil institutions of our country, as that of any other known religious denomination in it. Episcopalians may surely be permitted to express their sorrow, that so persevering an effort should have been made to impress upon the public mind the false and unfounded persuasion, that the principles of their government, and the tenets of their religious belief, are alike hostile to the free and happy institutions of this favored land; and to indulge the hope, that both those who circulate, and those who receive, so injurious and uncharitable a misreeresentation, will at least take the pains to be more truly informed. As, however, this remainder of a most unhappy prejudice has been widely spread and long entertained. I feel it due to the interests committeed to me, to show farther, that in the administration of the frame of government adopted by the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States, nothing contrary to the will of the individual members of the Church, expressed by a majority of their representatives, can be forced upon them. Every bishop is elected by the votes of the clergy and laity of the diocese assembled in convention; every pastor of a particular parish or congregation, is called to the charge by the vestry of the parish: and the vestry being elected by the members themselves every precaution is taken that as the whole is instituted for the common benefit, common consent shall be the basis from which all necessary power and authority to administer the system with advantage and effect, shall spring. Nothing despotic, nothing unregulated by laws, passed by the representatives of the Church, is admitted in the constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Even the bishop is only an executive officer, restrained and directed by express canons, in the exercise of the authority committed to him. The only absolute power possessed by him being that of a negative nature, and this confined to matters purely conscientious such as the refusal to admit a candidate for ordination, although recommended by the examiners, as, in their judgment, qualified to receive orders, and cases of a like nature. A bishop can neither suspend, displace, or degrade a clergyman, otherwise than as the canons direct.—Nor can a clergyman exercise the discipline of the Church upon a communicant, except according to the rubrics and canons, and ultimately liable to the decision of the bishop, to whom, in every such case, an appeal lies.

Every security being thus taken against the oppressive exercise of the authority confided to the different officers who are appointed to administer its affairs, and no authority being conferred but what is absolutely necessary for the edification of the body, it should surely be a prevailing argument with Episcopalians, to respect and support their ecclesiastical constitution, by the observance as all the duties it imposes upon them.

And first, they owe to their own interest, to the credit and welfare of the Church, and to the advancement of true religion, a conscientious performance of their right and duty in the election of the members of the vestry. On this every thing may be said to depend, because to the vestries all subsequent measures for the year are referred. And not only is it a conscientious duty, that every member of the Church should personally attend on the annual election day, but that he should vote also for those persons who for their piety, their standing in public estimation, and other qualifications combined, give the best assurance of a faithful and profitable performance of the trust committed to them. In electing these men, respect should be had, in the first place, to their standing as christians; a christian body should surely be represented by christians. In truth, it is desirable, that in every case representatives of the Church be communicants. But as this unhappily, is not in all cases possible, it is therefore not insisted upon, nor is any particular congregation, or the Church at large, debarred, by any regulation, from the services of those friendly laymen, whose orderly lives, and respect for religion, encourage the happy hope that they are not far from the kingdom of God.

Secondly, they owe it to conscience and to consistency, to obey the regulations, and carry into effect the lawful resolutions and enactments of their representatives. As the members of a particular Church are morally bound by the acts of their vestry; so are all the congregation in a diocese, equally bound by the acts of their Convention; and all the Conventions of this country by the acts of the General Convention of this Church. And the ground of this obligation is plain and obvious. As the individual members are bound by every principal of right reason to perform the duties and fulfil the engagements, growing out of the lawful acts of their immediate representatives; so are these equally bound by the lawful acts of their immediate representatives, up to the highest judicatory known to the Church.

From this very brief but just statement of the popular principle upon which the frame of our ecclesiastical government is founded, the members of the Church in this diocese, I trust, will be induced to pay more attention to the election of their immediate representatives, and feel that the carelessness and indifferhnce too frequently manifested as to this duty, is, in fact, a surrender at once of private and public obligation, and a mark of great laxity of principle both as churchmen and christians.

As an additional and very powerful reason to give to the whole of this subject the serious consideration its real importance demands, I would remark that as the whole power possessed by the administrative bodies of the Church is of a moral nature, and dependent for its effect on the influence of this principle over the members, all unnecessary neglect of the personal duties consequent on the right of election by them, of the relative duty of representatives, with all refusal to carry into effect the decisions of the vestries and conventions, is so far, very conclusive proof of the weakness of the moral principle, of indifference to the interest of religion, and of disregard for the only just and safe ground on which either civil or religious liberty can be maintained, viz. submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally declared.

Let not, then, the Church of which we are happily members, have to take up the reproach of her great Founder and Head, as expressed by the prophet Isaiah, "I have nourished and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me," Our nursing mother appeals to us for support; let us not prove ourselves unnatural children by devouring the breasts which we have sucked, and refusing the support and defence which our spiritual parent requires in the day of her need. She has given all to her children; she has reserved nothing for herself, but the comfort and consolation which springs from unfeigned love and devoted attachment in them, grounded on the irrefragible testimony of heaven and earth, united in favour of her divine origin and saving purpose, as held and maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States.

Apple Trees.—We have been credibly informed that to graft the apple tree on Sycamore, will be the means of preventing the fruit from being destroyed by frosts, even in the lowest and coldest ground. The apple keeps pace with the growth of the stump, which makes the tree very large, and it blooms so late in the spring that the cold does not affect it. It would certainly be well for our farmers to try the experiment.

[*Jefferson Ohio Gazette.*

MORAL.

From the Catawba Journal.

Mr. BINGHAM:—If you think the following extract merits publicity, you may give it a place in some part of your excellent paper. Perhaps it may have a tendency to correct many erroneous opinions in those who neglect the Bible, and read only, or chiefly, such things as they think are calculated to awaken the passions, and keep them in play. Should it have that tendency, the wishers of MILLS will be realized.

THE BIBLE.

It is a brief recital of all that is past, and a certain prediction of all that is to come: It settles all matters in debate, resolves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all their scruples. It reveals the only living and true God, and shews the way to him; and sets aside all other Gods, and describes the vanity of them, and all that trust in them.

In short, it is a book of laws to shew right and wrong, and a book of wisdom that condemns all folly, and makes the foolish wise: and a book of truth that detects all lies, and confutes all errors: and a book of life, that shews the way from everlasting death. It is the most compendious book in the world: the most authentic and the most entertaining history that ever was published: contains the most early antiquities, strange events, wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds, unparalleled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestial, and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angelic myriads, human tribes and infernal legions. It will instruct the most accomplished mechanic; and the profoundest artist; it will teach the best rhetorician, and exercise every power of the most skilful arithmetician (Rev. 13. 18;) puzzle the wisest anatomist, and exercise the wisest critic.

It corrects the vain philosopher, and guides the wisest astronomer: it exposes the subtle sophist, and makes diviners mad. It is a compiete code of laws, a perfect body of divinity, and unparalleled narrative: a book of lives, a book of travels, and a book of voyages. It is the best covenant that ever was agreed on: the best deed that ever was sealed: the best evidence that ever was produced: the best will that ever was made, and the best testament that ever was signed.—To understand it is to be wise indeed: to be ignorant of it, is to be destitute of wisdom. It is the King's or President's best copy, the magistrate's best rule, the house-wife's best guide, the servant's best directory, and the young man's best companion. It is the school-boy's spelling-book, and the learned man's master piece; it contains a choice grammar for the sage; it is the ignorant man's dictionary, and the wise man's directory. It affords knowledge of witty inventions for the ingenious; and dark saying for the grave; and it is its own interpreter. It encourages the wise, the warrior, and the overcomer, and promises an eternal reward to the conqueror. And that which crowns all, is, that the author is without partiality, and without hypocrisy, "in whom is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

How valuable are the contents of such a book. It suits all orders, ranks, and descriptions of men. It speaks with equal strictness and authority to the rich and honorable, and the poor and ignoble; & adapts instruction to the understanding. The gift is worthy its great author, and displays his strict justice and mercy to the mind of every rational being. Inexcusable is the person who does not read it often; and unwise is the man who gains no instruction from it concerning his future destiny.

JOB-PRINTING
OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Latest from France.

By the packet ship Edward Bonaffe, Captain Funk, which arrived at New-York on Tuesday morning from Havre, the Editors of the Statesman have received files of the Paris Constitutionel to the 13th ult.

GREECE.—A report prevailed in Paris that Sir Frederick Adam had received positive intelligence of the entry of the first division of the Greek fleet into the port of Missolonghi.

The London Times, of the 8th May, asserts, on what it pronounced good authority, that a treaty, negotiated by the duke of Wellington, has been signed between Great Britain and Russia, providing for the establishment of the independence of Greece. By the provisions of this treaty, Greece, (comprising all her islands) is to constitute a free state, having for her head a chief of her own choice, but to be approved by the Porte. She is to have her own laws, her army, her marine, and her own form of government but to pay a nominal tribute, or to render feudal homage to the Grand Seignor. Having settled the basis of the independence of Greece, England and Russia have declined, from motives of delicacy, to guarantee the same; but they are to prevail on the other powers to charge themselves with this guarantee. It is further said, that, to enforce the conditions of this treaty upon the attention of the Divan, England and Russia, in concert, are to address a declaration making known the same to them, with the intimation that the refusal of the Porte to acquiesce in their views, will be the signal of coercive measures on their part. The Times adds, as a fact, that a squadron of seven ships of the line are arming at Portsmouth for service in the Mediterranean, and that transports are in readiness for troops if they shall be necessary. The editor states, that with regard to the particular differences between Russia and the Porte, a war seems to him inevitable. Every thing is ready, in case of the refusal of the latter to accede to the emperor's *ultimatum*, to commence immediate hostilities. The Courier, however, denies the above article *in toto*; but the Times reiterates its assertions with new assurances of their truth.

The Augsburg Gazette states, on advices from Constantinople of the 10th April, that Mr. S. Canning carries on his negociations with the Porte with great activity and "by his intervention in favor of the Greeks, occasions much embarrassment to the Divan."

An article under date of Trieste, 26th April, says; "The holding out of Missolonghi and the triumphant entry of Miaulis into that Porte are confirmed from all quarters. The last news states that Redschid Pacha has been dangerously wounded."

A letter from M Eynard of Geneva, to the Greek Commitee of Paris, says: A vessel arrived at Leghorn brings the news that the Greek fleet has taken a convoy of thirty vessels filled with provisions for Ibrahim."

PORTUGAL.—A private letter from Lisbon, 22d April, says: "M. Arriaga named as Intendant of the Police in the place of the Baron de Randuf, has begun the exercise of his functions by a measure that has given great satisfaction to the public. He has ordained the suppression of all the odious secret agents of the police, the number of which were so considerable in the kingdom. The Regency Council have adopted a wise system of conciliation; as a prelude to their measures for removing the traces of civil disorder, they have reinstated in their functions a number of magistrates who were employed under the Cortes, & had afterwards been removed. These conciliatory measures are supposed to have originated with the Count Dos Arcos, formerly governor of Bahia, in Brazil, who has great influence in the Regency.

Latest from Europe.

Since receiving the papers by the Edward Bonaffe. Liverpool papers of the 24th May, brought by the packet ship Silas Richards, which sailed on the 25th, have been received.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.—All Christendom will learn with deep regret, that Missolonghi, the bulwark of Western Greece has at length fallen into the hands of the Turks, after sustaining with matchless resolution, three of the most desperate sieges of modern times, and fighting like the worthy descendants of glorious ancestors. The whole of the garrison were put to the sword. At the last moment when no hope remained, the remnant of the garrison formed a square battalion, with the women and children in the centre, and endeavoured to force a passage through the ranks of their merciless assailants, but were all massacred, selling their lives most dearly.

Missolonghi had repulsed the Turkish armies in innumerable and most desperate combats; thousands of the unbelievers perished under its walls, and it was considered the last hope of Grecian liberty. It has fallen, and with it we fear, the long cherished prospect of the restoration of Greece. The disciplined Egyptians were led on by officers who bear the name of Christians!

The places which yet remain in possession of the Greeks, are Napoli di Romania, Athens, Corinth and the Islands. It is believed that neither of the fortresses will long be able to hold out against the conquerors of Missolonghi. The island inhabitants have shown great apathy during the last year. It is said there is no union among the Greek leaders, each wishing to command, and none being willing to obey. Discord and suspicion distract their counsels, and extravagance and speculation have wasted their resources Under such circumstances, the only remaining hope of deliverance is, that some of the Christian Powers will expose their cause.—[*Statesman.*

The Distressed Districts—We find by the *Manchester Mercury* that the disturbances in that and the surrounding districts are at an end, no further ebullition of violence having taken place. The want of employment is still however, severely felt, thousands are still supported by the public bounty, and the work of benevolence will, we hope, continue until a recurrence of better times. At Rochdale all is peaceable, but the state of affairs is still gloomy; 2000 families were last week relieved by the subscription. At Macclesfield the distress is still great.

BURMESE WAR.—The news of the peace with the Burmese had reauched England. The terms are, the cession of the four provinces of Arrican, and those of Merqui, and Tavoy and Yea, on the Tesserim Coast. Munypore, Assam, Cachar and Yeahung are to be placed under Rajahs, to be nominated by the East India Company. 100 crors of ticalls (somewhat more than a million) are to be paid in instalments.

CORN LAWS.—On the 11th May, Lord Malsbury proposed a resolution, in the House of Lords, that though inclined to relieve the existing distress, it was not advisable to make any alteration in the Corn Laws, without a previous enquiry as to the effects of such a measure on the growers and consumers of British produce. Lord Limerick supported the motion. Earls Bathurst and Liverpool opposed it, and it was rejected 166 against 67—Majority for Ministers 99.—In the House of Commons, the second reading of the bill for releasing bonded corn was made on the 9th. The corn importation bill was also read a second time. In the House of Lords, these two bills were read a first time on Friday the 19th, and the Lord Liverpool gave notice that he should move the second reading on the following Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.

GREECE.

FALL OF MISSOLONGHI.—We lament to state that despatches were on Monday received at the Colonial Office, from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Isles, announcing that the fate of the long defended fortress of Missolonghi was finally decided on the night of the 22d and 23d ult. It appears that the garrison, having become desperate from the total want of provisions, and the failure of the Greek fleet, under Admiral Miaulis, to throw supplies into the town, determined to retire from the place. A sortie was accordingly made by 800 men, under two chieftains, with the hope to gain possession of one of the batteries upon the sea shore, which was defended by a large body of Arabs; and the town was partially set fire to, at the same time, with the view of diverting the attention of the besiegers. It was hoped, that, by this attack, a way would be opened for the remainder of the garrison; but this plan had been foreseen by the Turks, and their posts were so strongly reinforced, from which they kept up a tremendous fire, that the Greeks, attempted in vain to force a passage, by carrying the battery; the body, led by the two chieftains, dispersed, and endeavored to save themselves by gaining the mountains. They then poured into the town, and put to the sword, or made prisoners all who opposed them. The loss sustained by the Turks on this occasion is not reported; but the obstinacy of the conflict may be estimated by the fact, although between 2000 and 3000 Greeks perished in the town, and at the foot of the mountain, only 150 are reported to have been taken alive. Of the women and children, a considerable number are said to have destroyed themselves, or to have been drowned in the ditches adjoining the town; but above 3000 of this description have been returned as prisoners. The alarm caused by the dispersion was quickly communicated to those who were to follow in the hazardous enterprize, and they sought shelter in the most tenable places near the town.

In the midst of the confusion the Turkish troops rushed on from the sea and land side, and took possession of the fortifications to which they set fire. It does not appear that Ibrahim Pacha was wounded, as had before been stated. He had on the 2d of April, offered terms to the town, engaging that the lives of the inhabitants should be spared, and that they should be at liberty to proceed to any part of the Turkish dominions; but these proposals were rejected. Thus, after a protracted and almost hopeless resistance, ending in desperation, arising from the most terrible privations, have the brave defenders of Missolonghi nearly all perished under the sword of the merciless invaders of their rights and territory; and the Christian nations have calmly permitted the sacrifice, without interposing the slightest aid or mediation to avert this murderous destruction of human life!—What may now be done after this devating war has raged unchecked in the Morea till almost every field is covered with the slain, would do but little towards palliating this unworthy apathy; but we trust, for the honor of human nature, that something may yet be done to prevent further carnage.—The rulers of the greater European states appear to be actuated, in their acquiescence to Turkish tyranny, by a policy unworthy of enlightened nations,—and a change in which is devoutly to be wished,—for we may venture to say, that to pursue it further is to continue to outrage the best feelings of the people of this country, and, we may add, of the enlightened and humane throughout Europe.—[*Mercury.*

LIVERPOOL, May 24.

Our Cotton market for some days, has assumed a more spirited appearance than at any time previously this year, and an advance of ¼d per pound has been obtained on the prices of the 13th inst. The sales from that day to the 19th, inclusive, amount to 18 240 bags of all sorts, of which 12,600 were American, viz. 7970 Uplands, 5 7-8 to 7 1-2, average, 6 11-16d; 2610 Orleans, 6 5-8 to 8 1-2d; 1600 Alabamas, 6 to 7¼, and 120 Sea islands.—Of the sales, the speculators took about 5000 bags, but spinners were the largest purchasers. On Saturday, Monday, and yesterday, there was a steady demand from the trade at the above prices—speculators have also taken a few, and the sales are estimated at 6000 bags.

Letters from Havre, by the Edward Bonnaffe, of the 15th ult. state that Cotton had advanced about half a sous, and the sales had amounted in the last 10 days to 6671 bales—viz: 2559 bales N. Orleans, at 23 ¾ to 28 sous; 1752 bales Uplands 16 to 22; 1093 Mobiles, 20 to 21 1-2; 700 Va. 13; 36 Sea Islands; and 122 of Brazil &c.

Still Later.

The packet ship *Silas Richards*, Capt. *Holdrege*, arrived at New-York the 20th ult, from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 24th of May, and brought regular advices to that date.

We are sorry to have to state that Missolonghi was taken by the Turks on the 22d of April; but the cause of Greece does not appear to have been hopeless, as it was now believed that the Christian powers were about to interfere in her behalf.

Business in Liverpool, &c was improving, and the sales of Cotton had increased, at small advance.

News of the Sea Serpent.—Captain Holdrege of the Silas Richards, has sent the editors of the N. York Mercantile Advertiser the following extraordinary account, for publication, accompanied by a representation in pencil of the monster seen, which is precisely of the form of the Sea Serpent that so often visited the neighborhood of Boston—Capt. H. as well as the respectable gentlemen on board, are ready to verify the statement, with their oaths if necessary.

To the editors of the Mer. Advertiser.

Dear Sirs—If you should deem the following statement worthy of insertion in your valuable journal, the veracity of it can be attested by the undersigned.

Ship Silas Richards, 17th June, }
Lat. 41, 03, *Lon.* 67, 32. }

While standing by the starboard bow, looking at the unruffled surface of the ocean, about 7 o'clock P M. I perceived a sudden perturbation of the water, and immediately on that an object presented itself with its head above the level about four feet, resembling the above figure, which position it retained for nearly a minute, when he returned to the surface and kept approaching abreast of the vessel at a distance of about fifty yards. I immediately called to the passengers on deck, several of whom observed it for the space of 8 minutes as it glided along slowly and undauntedly passed the ship at the rate of about 3 miles an hour. Its color was a dark dingy black, with protuberances similar to the above sketch, its visible length appeared about 60 feet, and its circumference ten feet. From former accounts which have been given of such a monster and which have never been credited, this exactly corresponds, and I have no doubt but it is one of those species called Sea Serpents: it made a considerable wake in the water in its progress. I remain your ob't servt.

H. HOLDREGE, Capt.

Farmer's Repository.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON WHEAT, CORN & COTTON.

Williamsburg Va. 1st May, 1826.

MR. SKINNER,

It is but recently that I have become acquainted with the "American Farmer;" and no one delights more in his correspondences than I do, so far as I am able to see the end and aim of his labors. The subject of farming, more than politics, after the accomplishment of our national independence, engaged my youthful attention, as well from pleasure as from its being my only source of comfortable support. In common with the young men of those days, I had to lament very much the defect of education. Nor did the peculiar disorder of the times afford the means. I had casually read scraps of Duhamel and Tull, more particularly on lucerne; *Hart's* Husbandry, and several British publications; the only books, almost, to be found among gentlemen of *those times*. These gentlemen, also, imported farmers and gardeners; and in my boyish days, I had formed a *taste* for the scythe, as from its dexterious use on grass, plants, &c. it displayed its charms. I had also *seen* one gentleman turing up his furrows with four horses to a wheel-plough, a postilion on the "near" leading horse, under the superintendence of an *English Farmer!* I could detail many such facts, to the *instruction* and amusement of certain modern *illuminati*, whose vanity goes to the belief that good ploughing, good ploughs, &c. were never known before the Revolution, or more particularly till since the late war! The *Blithe plough*, or the *swing plough*, resembles very much the modern ploughs; and these, with some little modification, were what I commenced my career with. The plough *adopted* for my operations after a short time, was made by John and Abraham Singer, of Philadelphia; to this I had a wheel attached, because on level land and a free soil, I found that a *youth* was fully equal to a man for its government. I embraced, with very *distinguishable zeal*, the mould-board of our much esteemed and venerated Virginian; and had the honor of making, I believe, the first attempt to its introduction. This, however, like many other ingenious *theories*, did not so well answer in practice. But it answered its purpose very well, after some *practical modifications*.

The termination of the campaign of 1781, required some more rational avocations than fox-hunting, and a free indulgence of the *Old Dominion spirit* of indiscriminate hospitality. I had received possession of a small piece of exhausted land and a few negroes, previous to the invasion of Lord Cornwallis. These slaves all deserted, nor could preparations be made for farming till after the fall of York Town; when some few of the slaves were recovered—and here you will pardon a digression. During the descent of the British army from the upper to the lower country on James river, a trait of the negro slave character occurred: those masters who were notorious for cruelty, lost *none* of their slaves; and, *vice versa!*

Among my first essays, a given quantity of *poorer* land actually produced more than a *greater* quantity and better *quality;* both pieces in equal tilth! and this fact was ascertained to have resulted from a more accurate *distribution*, and greater quantity of seed-wheat. Deeming it improper to impose on you farther details as to the wheat crop, I will pass on to Indian corn. "A Talbot Farmer," in No. 5, vol. 8, on "planting corn," awakens some interest on the subject. Every day gives me new delight by communications of the improvements in the arts and sciences. It was my early practice to plant corn *deep*. My mode was to place the crop in *four-feet order*—never in drills. The intersection of single furrows afforded the *deep* deposit for the seed, which, when carefully covered, left it "never less" *than two inches deep*. But the Talbot Farmer has given me great satisfaction, by *his* reason for planting "late in March or early in April." My plan left two stalks in the hill or check, generally; and when well manured, three, and sometimes *four*. The several operations were thus: as soon as the plants were sufficiently up and thinned, a small plough with mould board turned the furrow *from* the plants both ways: the cross operation was always regarded as necessary; the hoes now following, cleared away weeds, grass, &c. After which, the same plough, by reversing its effect, laid the furrow-slice to the plants; and by repetitions, according to circumstances, finished the culture without farther occasion for the hoe. By this mode, it will be perceived, that there was *no hill* raised, (as is now the ruinous practice in *lower* Virginia,) as was then practised by one of my neighbors on a *stiff clay*. From this error he was cured by a tremendious gust, which, in the most luxuriant growth of his plants, *broke* them off; whilst mine were prostrated, and *rose again!*

In recommencing my agricultural labors, about 12 months ago, I found the cotton-mania had become contagious.—Notwithstanding our wants during the revolutionary war had taught every negro how to raise cotton, (upon the [illegible] before described, in 1781, an immense crop of this plant had been raised, I have perused a vast number of communications upon the subject, and conversed with many Nevertheless I can discover nothing very important in the great variety of *theories*, or *practises*, of the present date. The most material seems to be to avoid every kind of operation, as whilst the *dews* may be disturbed when the plants were wet by rain, or the ground not sufficiently dry. This is no secret I should not have required, because I hold it as an *axiom* that, when wet, no lands should be stirred. The maxim, moreover, "if a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well" never been disregarded; and to the cotton crop, may apply with peculiar propriety. An attempt at a small crop of cotton last year, was completely frustrated by the gust in June. I had then resolved upon the *modus operandi*; and spite of *new notions*, finding many conflicting opinions, I am now proceeding not a little excited by the good sense and practice of the Talbot Farmer, confirmed too, in my method, by coincident considerations. My present order of planting is, both corn and cotton, to check off ground 3½ feet by 3½ feet; and, by comparison, the order corresponds, to a small fraction, with the Talbot Farmer's *One* stock of corn; and two of cotton *intended* as the most promising. I have prepared two fields for the two crops last fall and winter; and having since seen that Mr. Buel's land resembles my own, and influenced by his pertinent remarks, my present ploughing is superficial, and the subsequent harrowing will leave a shallow tilth for the cotton crop. I very much regret that I had not known the Talbot Farmer early, in March last, when my corn-land was at that time ready, and his doctrines should have received the profound respect of

Your FRIEND.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

FROM CARACCAS.

We are indebted to the politeness of Commodore Daniels, who came passenger in the schr. Abaco from Caraccas, whence she sailed on the 8th inst. for the following information. The municipality of the Province were summoned to meet at Valencia on the 10th June, to take into consideration the state of the province, and to devise measures to restore tranquillity to its inhabitants.

General Paez left Caraccas on the 4th of June, at night in great haste having been sent for by express to Valencia, to quiet the disturbances which had broken out among the troops. Business was dull at Caraccas; no money in circulation, and those who owed money would not or could not pay their debts.

To Mr. George A. Wells, who also came passenger in the Abaco we are indebted for files of the *El Colombiano*, up to the 31st of May inclusive. We copy below a letter from General Paez to General Silvar, explanatory of the course he has pursued, which differs so materially from one which we published on Saturday both in style and matter, that we deem it due to the reputation of Gen. Paez to give it entire. The editor of the *El Colombiano*, in speaking of this letter says, that those on the spot little need the evidence therein furnished to satisfy them of imperious have been the circumstances under which Gen. Paez has acted. There is not, he says, to be found in Venezuela, one man, speaking like a man, and who dare oppose it, that will not agree with the General in saying "that the dark policy of administration has inspired general mistrust of all that comes from Bogota."

Chronicle Office, Baltimore,
Monday, June 26.

We have just received a slip from our correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, which states that a letter has been received in that from Lisbon, containing the news that owing to the extreme dryness of the season, the grain crops have entirely failed, and that it was calculated the supply of wheat on hand was only sufficient for three months consumption.

The brig Eliza, from New-York arrived at Vera Cruz in 18 days passage. She carried out Mr. Joel with carriages and horses for a line of mail stages to run between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico. They were landed in good order, and were to start for the city on the 27th. We are informed that a carriage never yet passed over that road, though it is in good order for travelling the whole distance.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, July 1, 1826.

Masonic Celebration.—The festival of St. John the Baptist was celebrated in this town on Saturday last by the members of Eastern Lodge in considerable style. The Brethren assembled at the Hall between 9 and 10 o'clock, and soon after formed a procession and marched to the Court-House, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion, and was filled with a numerous and respectable audience of both sexes. The Rev. J. Etheredge opened the service with prayer, after which Mr. J. A. Shaw rose and delivered a discourse—unfolding as far as compatible, the principles of their order, and manifesting for the author an extensive acquaintance with the mysteries of the Craft. Another prayer closed the service, when they returned to the Lodge room.

At a meeting of the citizens of Norfolk county the 22d ult. for the purpose of relieving the pecuniary distresses of Thos. Jefferson, it was resolved that subscription papers be opened, and that no one should subscribe more than five dollars, to be placed in the hands of a committee appointed for the purpose, and be appropriated as to them in their discretion, shall appear best calculated to promote the object of the meeting. Similar meetings have been held in all the principal northern and southern cities.

The Rev. William Reed expects to preach in the Court House on Sunday evening next, by early candle light.

We are authorized to announce Benjamin M. Jackson as a candidate to represent this county in the Commons at the next General Assembly.

HERTFORD ACADEMY.

We had the pleasure of attending on the 16th inst. the examination of the students belonging to this Insitution, now under the sole direction of Mr Patrick S. Gaynon. The Pupils are mostly quite young, but they evinced a confidence and promptness, and an accuracy in the whole course of their examination, worthy of maturer years, and highly gratifying, we believe, to all who attended.

The exercises of this Seminary comprise English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Mathematics, &c. and the purity and correctness with which they are implanted in the youthful minds, clearly indicate the talent, zeal and persevering industry of the Preceptor.

We trust that qualities like these will not go unrewarded, and that a generous and enlightened public will enable Mr. Gaynon to extend the sphere of their utility.

JOSIAH TOWNSEND.
FRANCIS TOMS.
EDM'D B. HARVEY.
N. E. WALKER.
Hertford, Perq's County, N. C.
June 24th, 1826.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated
Havana, 12th June, 1826.

"I was too much engaged the day that Welsman sailed to write you, and you of course know by him, of the circumstances which have occurred on the Main. Your prophecy, I believe, is about to be verified, and that country will feel much longer the horrors of civil war, which nothing but the presence of Bolivar will put a stop to. The particulars are, that Paez called upon the Intendant for money to pay his troops, which the latter declared he had not, on which Paez proceeded to the Plaza de Armas, & there took off his regimentals and stamped upon them; and leading his troops, seized what money he could get; declaring himself independent of Colombia. This had spread a long way on the coast.—Paez sent to the foreign merchants, assuring them that they need be under no apprehensions, as their personal property would be respected by him. *How it will end, who can tell? "It caused great joy here, the Spaniards thinking at first that the revolt was in favor of Spain."*

NAVAL OFFICERS.—In 1801, on the peace establishment of the U. S. Navy, there were 28 Captains; there are now living (1826) 7, 3 of which belong to the navy—there were 7 Masters Commandants; there is only one living, and none in the navy—there were 110 Lieutenants; 7 are living, 4 only in the navy—there were 34 Surgeons; 3 only living, & one in the navy—there were Surgeons Mates 28; 2 are living and 1 in the navy—there were 23 Masters; one in the navy, all supposed to be dead—there were 39 Pursers; 6 are living, and 5 in the navy—there were 17 Boatswains; none in the navy, all supposed dead—there were 19 Gunners; none in the navy, all supposed dead—there were 10 Shipmasters; none in the navy, all supposed dead—there were 13 Carpenters; none in the navy, all supposed dead—there were 354 Midshipmen; 24 are now living, 15 of which are Post Captains, 4 private citizens, one a Member of Congress, 1 a Consul in Europe, 1 a Purser, and 2 Masters Commandants. There are therefore 51 persons only living of 681, twenty-seven of which are at present in the navy.—[*National Journal.*

Weekly Summary.

The Cheraw Intelligencer states that there was never such a want of Corn, since the days that Jaccob sent his sons to Egypt for it. It well sell readily, in Cheraw for one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.

Five whale ships arrived at New-Bedford on Saturday week, having on board 8240 barrels of oil.

From actual examination of the subject it is said that in the United States there are 102 canals made, making and projected.

A meeting has been held at Pensacola to consider the propriety of annexing west Florida to the state of Alabama.

We understand that Mr. Bradford, who was killed by jumping out of a coach in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, was a merchant of Boston.

A vessel arrived at Demerara, April 28th, from Boston, partly laden with fresh meat, different kinds of fish, lobsters, &c. packed in ice, which were in good order, and brought good prices.

John W. Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is to deliver an oration at Ballston Spa on the coming anniversary of national independence. Revolutionary soldiers are invited to partake of the public dinner free of expense.

We understand (says the National Journal,) that the Board of Commissions under the St. Petersburg convention, have adjourned to meet again on the 6th of December, unless it should be deemed necessary that they should assemble at an earlier day.

To extract grease spots from Linen.—The following method is not generally known, and is certainly the most simple and (we speak from experience) the best we ever met with:—Take magnesia in the lump; wet it, and rub the grease spots well with it, in a little time brush it off, when no stain or appearance of grease will be left.

The Duke of Wellington has said to have affirmed at Berlin, that the fall of Missolonghi would not decide the fate of Greece.

An Irish sailor's prayer.—An honest Hiberian tar, a great favourite with the gallant Nelson, used to pray in these words every night when he went into his hammock:—"God be thanked, I never killed any man, nor no man ever killed me—God bless the world and success to the navy."

The parish clerk of a village in Devonshire, Eng. was directed by the church wardens to give notice to the congregation that Parson R, and Parson C. would preach there *alternately*, for which he read thus:—"The congregation be a desired to teak notice that Parson R. and Parson C. will preach here *eternally*."

From the Boston Galaxy.

Mr. Buckingham.—The following anecdote, in substance, was related to me by a revolutionary officer, whether it is founded on fact, or not, it is characteristic of Yankee resolution and skill in stratagem, "in those times which tried men's souls," and bodies too.

ANECDOTE.

A British war-like vessel, of considerable force, was cruising off the coast of Connecticut, for some days which was a sight not at all agreeable to the Yankees on shore; one of whom undertook to put a stop to such insolence. For this purpose he collected a crew of hardy, resolute fellows like himself, chartered a stout coasting vessel, loaded the deck, to all appearance, with barrels, boxes, &c. fit for the coasting trade, stowed his comrades below, well armed with cutlasses, pistols, and other implements fit for boarding, and with only hands enough on deck to work the vessel, set sail on this adventurous expedition. He was soon in sight of the man-of-war, which made sail for him. He pretended to crawl off, as well as he could; but did not greatly hurry himself. Ere long they were within hailing distance, when the following conversation ensued.

Captain Jotham. "Ahoi! what vessel's that?"

Capt Bull. "A British man-of-war what are you; where are you from, and where are you bound?"

J. "I'm an American *coarster* from *Stonningtown* harbor, bound all along shore."

B. "Where's Stonningtown harbor?"

J. "You're a pretty fellow for a man-of-war, and don't know where *Stonningtown* harbor is."

B. "None of your impudence, or I'll fire into you, and sink you, What are you loaded with?"

J. "*Sarse* upon deck and meat in the hole, and the deacon's *ile* besides; so fire away and be *darn'd*, and stave that, and see who'll pay for't.

B. "Come along side, you rebel rascal, or I'll blow you sky-high."

J. "Well I must I *spose*, for your great black guns there look *darnation pokerish*."

Upon this Jotham, taking advantage of the wind, immediately ran foul of and grappled the British vessel; his crew immediately rushed upon deck; proving, to the complete and infinite astonishment of the British, that the "meat in the hole" was all alive. They were wholly unprepared for resistance, so surrendered at discretion. "Now," says Jotham," haul down *that ere* rag there up aloft, and we'll hang up *another guess* one in its place, with stars and stripes on't, and then show you *Stonningtown* harbor, *about* the *quickest*." This was speedily accomplished, as much to the joy and exultation of the Yankees, as to the chagrin and mortification of their captives. *Old Times.*

Extract from an English paper.

A Dr. J. C. Smith has discovered the following preventive of infection from typhus fever, for which it is said Parliament have voted him £5000.

Six drachms of powdered salt petre, six drachms of oil of vitrol—mix them in a teacup by adding one drachm of the oil at a time: the cup to be placed, during preparation, on a hot hearth or plate of iron, and the mixture to be stirred with a tobacco pipe: the cup to be placed in different parts of the sick room.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by Lemuel C. Moore, esq. Mr. William Charles to Mrs. Meliscent Pool, relict of Mr. Jas. Pool, dec. all of this county.

In Marblehead, (Mass,) Captain Thomas Barker, a soldier at the battle of Bunker Hill, aged 76, to Mrs. Grace Swan aged 68. [This gentleman and the family to which he belongs, are remarkable for their temperance and longevity. He has four maiden sisters living, whose ages exceed 300 years.]

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	72	76	78
Monday,	73	82	85
Tuesday,	70	80	89
Wednesday,	74	88	91
Thursday,	81	89	88
Friday,	74	82	87

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

24th, Schr. Sally, Hathaway, 6 days from Providence, merchandize to H. N. Williams.

CLEARED.

24th, Schr. Franklin, Harney, W. Indies, staves and shingles by Wm. Messinger.

29th, Schr. Sally, Hawes, St. Lucia, lumber by H. N. Williams.

" New brig James, Richardson, for Halifax, (Nova Scotia,) staves and tar by A. Fobes, jun.

30th, Schr. Syren, Summers, Boston, staves and molasses by Wm. & H. Moore.

24th, Schr. Delight, Patridge, W. Indies, shingles.

Camp-Meeting.

A Camp-Meeting will commence at Newland Camp-ground on the 27th of July 1826 at which the Rev. Henry Holmes will preside, and to which Ministerial attention is solicited.

July 1.

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

WE have recently received from New-York via Norfolk, a variety of Seasonable Goods, which, together with former supplies, renders our assortment very good—It consists in part of the following Staple and Fancy Articles.

4-4 Irish Linen, 5-4 do Sheetings,
8-4 table Diaper,
White and col'd striped silk and linen Drilling,
Plain brown and white English and French ditto,
Bl'k and col'd Circassians and plain vigonia Cassimere for gentlemens' summer wear,
Blue and yellow Nankeens'
Valencia, Marseilles and toilenett Vestings,
India, German & English silk pocket Handkerchiefs.
Blue and bl'k Cloths, (very low.)
Plain black Bombazetts,
Black and col'd Canton, and black Nankin Crapes,
Bl'k Italian, Canton and gauze Hkfs.
A great variety of common Calicoes and superfine cambrick Prints,
4 and 6-4 plain jaconet book and cambrick Muslins,
6-4 cotton Cambricks and 4-4 jaconet Cravats,
Black and col'd figured Gros de Naples, and Gros de le Silks,
White, blue, pink and green florence Silks.
7 packages domestic goods, consisting of 3-4 brown and bleached Shirtings,
4 & 5-4 brown & bleached Sheetings,
3 and 4-4 Ticking,
Indigo Plaids and cotton Yarns,
A few doz. Fur Hats, some of which are of superior quality,
Wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards.
10 cases Shoes, among which are Ladies superior thick and thin soaled Morocco and Prunelle (N. York manufacture.) Every description of common morocco and seal skin, with and without heels—mens' and boys' super. calf skin Shoes and Pumps.

ALSO,

A good assortment of Hardware and Crockery, and almost every article in the Grocery line, such as

Imperial, Gunpowder, Hyson and Young Hyson } TEAS.

Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS.

Coffee, Flour, Tobacco, Sperm and tallow Candles, Holland Gin, French and Apple Brandy, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines, old Jamaica and N. E. Rum, Whiskey, Molasses, &c. &c.—All of which we offer at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, June 15.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, at Elizabeth-City July, 1st 1826, which if not taken out before the 1st of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

F. M. Armested, John Bell, Wm. G. Burgess, John S. Briggs, Thomas Bradshaw, James Cartwright, Thos. Clark, John Fraction, Nathan Gibbs, Charles Grice, Wm. N. Ivey 2, Thos. Jones, John Jackson, Calvin Jenkins, Asa Jimerson, Lewis Lerow, Nixon Lowe, Wm. Messinger 2, Prince Mantre, Richard Manter, Edmund Moore, Caleb Morris 2 Homer & Nash, Robert Pool, Joseph Pool 2, Jasper Pickett, John Relfe, Thomas Reed, Joshua Reed, 2 H. Stephens, James Smith, Thomas L. Shannonhouse, Esq. Robert Simpson, Samuel Smith, Nathan Tucker, Mary P. Willson, Hugh Williams, Samuel Whelden 2, Abraham Whitten 2, Wm. W. Wright, William Wilson 2, William Wood.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY
JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: If otherwise, good shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful exhibit of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture, as shall be deemed most Judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

CONJUGAL HAPPINESS,

AS RESULTING FROM MUTUAL AND WELL REGULATED ATTACHMENT.

"But happy they! the happiest of their kind! [fate
Whom gentle stars unite, and in one
Their hearts, their fortunes, and their beings blend.
'Tis not the coarser tie of human laws,
Unnatural oft, and foreign to the mind,
That binds their peace, but harmony itself,
Attuning all their passions into love;
Where friendship full exerts her softest power,
Perfect esteem, enliven'd by desire
Ineffable, and sympathy of soul;
Thought meeting thought, and will preventing will, [but love
With boundless confidence: for nought
Can answer love, and render bliss secure.
Let him, ungenerous, who, alone intent
To bless himself, from sordid parents buys
The loating virgin, in eternal care,
Well merited, consume his nights and days: [love
Let barbarous nations, whose inhuman
Is wild desire, fierce as the suns they feel;
Let eastern tyrants, from the light of Heaven [sess'd
Seclude their bosom-slaves, meanly pos-
Of a mere, lifeless, violated form:
While those whom love cements in holy faith,
And equal transport, free as Nature live,
Disdaining fear. What is the world to them, [all!
Its pomp, its pleasure, and its nonsense
Who in each other clasp, whatever fair
High fancy forms, and lavish hearts can wish; [they look
Something than beauty dearer, should
Or on the mind, or mind illumin'd face;
Truth, goodness, honor, harmony, and love
The richest bounty of indulgent Heaven.
Meantime a smiling offspring rises round, [degrees,
And mingles both their graces. By
The human blossom blows; and every day, [charm,
Soft as it rolls along, shows some new
The father's lustre, and the mother's bloom.
Then infant reason grows apace, and calls
For the kind hand of an assiduous care.
Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast. [tear
Oh, speak the joy! ye whom the sudden
Surprise so often, while you look around,
And nothing strikes your eye but sights of bliss,
All various nature pressing on the heart:
An elegant sufficiency, content,
Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books,
Ease and alternate labor, useful life,
Progressive virtue, and approving Heaven. [love;
These are the matchless joys of virtuous
And thus their moments fly. The seasons thus, [roll,
As ceaseless round a jarring world they
Still find them happy; and consenting Spring [heads:
Sheds her own rosy garland on their
Till evening comes at last, serene and mild;
When, after the long vernal day of life,
Enamour'd more, as more remembrance swells
With many a proof of recollected love,
Together down they sink in social sleep;
Together freed, their gentle spirits fly
To scenes where love and bliss immortal reign."

Fashionable Watering Places.

BY A VILLAGE BEAU.

Miss Simper appeared at Saratoga in an elegant suit of sable. She was said to be in mourning for her father, an opulent broker in Baltimore, recently deceased. Grief had wasted her health, and weeping had washed away her roses, and she was come to recover her appetite, and reanimate her blushes. Miss Simper, of course, was an heiress, and attracted great attention. About this time, Major Fitzconnell appeared upon the busy scene. He was a tall, handsome man, of easy address, and polished manners, who seemed to regard all around him with an air of very polite unconcern. He was announced an officer in his Britanic Majesty's service, and brother to Earl Somebody, in England. It was reported that he had large landed possessions in the west.

Major Fitzconnell and Miss Simper met by accident at the fountain. The officer, who had just filled his glass at her approach, presented it to the lady, who, in sipping the transparent element, dropped her handkerchief. The gentleman very gallantly picked up the cambric, and restored it to the owner; but the blushing damsel, abashed by the easy attentions of an elegant stranger, in her confusion lost her reticule, which the soldier gracefully replaced upon her wrist, with a most respectful bow.

A courtesy on the one side, and another bow on the other, terminated the civilities of this meeting. The gentleman pursued his walk, and the lady returned to her chamber.

Miss Simper's health required her attendance at the fountain on the following morning at an unusually early hour; and the Major, while others were sleeping, had sallied forth to enjoy the invigorating freshness of the early breeze.—They met again by accident at the propitious well, and as the attendant, who is usually posted there to fill the glasses of the invalids, had not taken his station the Major had not only the happiness of performing that office, but of replenishing the exhausted vessel, until the lady had quaffed the full measure prescribed by the medical dictator of this little community. I am not able to say how often they pledged each other in the salubrious beverage; but when the reader is informed that the *quantum* prescribed to a delicate female varies from four to eight glasses according to the nature of her complaint, and that a lady cannot decorously sip more than one mouthful without drawing breath, it will be seen that ample time was afforded on this occasion for a *tete-a-tete*. The ice being thus broken, and the water duly quaffed, the gentlemen proposed a promenade, to which the lady, after some little hesitation acceeded; and when the great bell summoned them to breakfast, they repaired to the table with excellent appetites, and cheeks glowing with healthful hues, produced by the exercise of the morning.

At ten o'clock the lady issued, forth from her chamber, adorned with new charms, by the recent labors of the toilet, and strolling pensively, book in hand, to the farther corner of the great piazza, commenced her studies. It happened, at the same moment, that the Major fresh from his valet's, hands, hied to the same cool retreat, to breathe forth the melancholy musings of his soul, upon his flute. Seeing the lady he hesitated begged pardon for his intrusion, and was about to retire—but the lady assured him it was "no intrusion at all,' and laid aside her book. The gentleman was soon seated beside her. He begged to know the subject of her researches, and was delighted with the taste displayed in the choice of her author; she earnestly solicited a display of his musical talents, and was enraptured with every note; and when the same impertinent bell which had curtailed their morning walk, again sounded in their ears, they were surprised to find how swiftly time had flown, and chagrined that the common place operation of eating was so often allowed to interrupt the feast of reason and the flow of wit.

At four o'clock the military stranger handed Miss Simper into an elegant gig, and drove to the neighbouring village; where rumour soon proclaimed that this interesting pair were united in the holy bands of matrimony. For once, the many tongues of fame spoke truly—and when the happy Major returned with his blushing bride, all could see that the embarrassment of the lover was exchanged for the triumphant smile of the delighted bridegroom. It is hardly necessary to add that such was the salutary effect of this pleasing event, that the 'young couple' found themselves restored instantaneously to perfect health; and on the following morning they bade adieu to Saratoga.

"This is a very ungenteel affair!" said Mrs. Highflyer. "I never heard the beat of it in my born days!" said a fat shopkeeper's lady. "How funny!" cried one young lady. "How shocking!" exclaimed another. "Egad, that's a keen, smart girl!" said one gentleman. "She's a tickler, I warrant her!" said a second. "She's a pirate' by thunder!" roared Captain Halliard.

In the meanwhile the new-married pair were pursuing their journey, by easy stages, towards the city of N. York. We all know "how the blest charms of nature improve, when we see them reflected," and so on, and we can readily imagine "how happily the days of Thalaba past by" on this occasion.

As they were drawing near the end of their journey, the Major thought it advisable to broach a delicate matter to his bride. It was upon a fine summer evening, as they sat by a window at an inn, enjoying the beauties of an extensive landscape, that this memorable conversation occurred. They had been amusing themselves with that kind of small talk which new-married folks find so vastly pleasant; as how much they love one another, and how happy they intend to be, and what a fine thing it is for two fond hearts to be dissolved and melted down into one, &c. Many examples of love and murder were related; the lady told of several distressed swains who had incontinently hanged themselves for their mistresses, and the gentleman as often asseverated that no one of those martyred lovers adored the object of his passion, with half the fervor which *he* felt for his *own, dear, sweet, darling, precious little Anne!* At last, throwing his arm over his wife's chair, he said carelessly, Who has the management of your property, my dear?" "You have my darling," replied she. "I shall have when I get it," said the husband—"I meant to inquire, in whose possession it was at present? "It is all in your own possession," said the lady. "Do not trifle with me," said the gentleman, patting her cheek—"you have made me the happy master of your person, and it is time to give me the disposal of your fortune." "My face is my fortune, kind sir," said she laying her head on his shoulder. "To be plain with you madam," said the impassioned bridegroom, "I have need of money immediately; the hired gig in which we came to this place, is returned, and I have not the means to procure another conveyance." "To be equally candid with you, sir," replied the happy bride. "I have nothing in the world but what you see." "Have you no real estate?" said the Major starting on his feet.—"Not an acre" "No bank stock?" "No securities, no jewels no money?" "Nothing of the kind. "Are you not the daughter and heiress of a rich broker?" "Not I, indeed." "Who the devil are you then!" "I am your wife, sir and the daughter of a very honest blacksmith. "Bless me!" exclaimed the Major, starting back with astonishment; then covering his face with both his hands, he remianed for a moment absorbed in thougnt. Resuming his serenity, he said in a sheering tone," I congratulate you, madam, on being the wife of a beggar like yourself. I am a ruined man, and know not whence to supply my immediate wants. "Can you not draw upon the Earl, your brother?" said the lady. "I have not the honor or being allied to the nobility." "Perhaps you can have recourse to the paymaster of your regiment?" "I do not happen to belong to any regiment." "And have you no lands in Arkansas?" "Not an acre." "Pray then, sir, may I take the liberty of asking who you are?" "I am your husband, madam, at your service and only son to a famous gambler, who left me heir to his principles and profession." "My father gave me a good education," said the lady. "So did mine," said the gentleman," but it has not prevented me from trumping the wrong trick this time." So saying, Major Fitzconnell bounced out of the chamber, hastened to the bar, and called the landlord. His interesting bride followed on tiptoe, and litened unobserved. The Major inquired "at what hour the mail-stage would pass for New-York." "About midnight," was the reply. "Please to secure me a seat," said the Major," and let me be waked at the proper hour." "Only one seat?" inquired the host.—"One seat only," was the reply. The landlord remarked that it was customary for gentleman, who set off in the night, to pay their fare in advance; upon which, the Major paid for the seat.

The Major and his bride retired to separate chambers; the former was soon locked in the arms of sleep, but the latter repelled the drowsy god from her eye-lids. When she heard the stage drive up to the door of the inn, she hastily rose, and having previously made up her bundle, without which a lady never steals a march, hastened down stairs. Upon the way she met the landlord, who inquired if her husband was awake. "He is not," said the lady, "and need not be disturbed," "The seat was taken for you, then?" inquired the innkeeper. "Certainly." "Oh, very well; we'll not disturb the gentleman; the stage is ready, madam, jump in." Mrs. Fitzconnell jumped in accordingly, and was soon on her way to New-York, leaving the gallant and ingenious Major to provide another conveyance, and a new wife, at his leisure.

INDUSTRY—*Its dignity and usefulness.*

There is no condition in life better calculated than that of a laborious mechanic, for a man to feel and realize a proper sense of his own dignity and independence. He retires to his meals from the fatigues of the day, with a full conviction that his sturdy hands have earned the refreshment of his table.—He feels that his wealthy neighbour cannot enjoy even his opulence without his assistance. His time never hangs heavy upon his hands, and his robust frame and his hardy sinews attest how essential this exercise is to the health of his body. He progresses onward, as it were by inches, to competence, and he learns the practical lessons of economy and frugality, in his family expenditures. Removed from the vices and gorgeous temptations of fashionable life, he knows how to bridle his ambition; he feels the blessing of his family hearth, and can look without a sigh on the gaudy pageanty of the day. This is true moral independence—this curb on our unruly desires, this temperance in the exercise of all our wishes, are the very materials that constitute valuable citizens. It should be the pride, as undoubtedly, it is the right of a laboring man, to indulge in such ideas. Boys that are put out as apprentices to a mechanical profession, are taken many times from a state of poverty and ignorance, and prepared for fulfilling afterwards stations thus honorable. Would they but properly comprehend the full extent of such benefits, they would see nothing but their future honor, dignity and independence, in their own indentures. They are learning, not as they are too prone to believe, the alphabet of servitude & degradation, but the rudiments of faith, industry, punctuality, economy, and all those virtuous that decorate and adorn the family hearth. They are now giving pledges to their masters of what their future characters will be, when they, in their turn, will be called upon to perform their part on the grand theatre of human life.

[*Balt. Chron.*

A SEA BULL.—An Irishman, who served on board of a man-of-war in the capacity of a waiter, was directed by one of the officers, to haul in a towline of considerable length, that was towing over the taffrail. After rousing in forty or fifty fathoms, which put his patience severely to proof, as well as every muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself, "By my sowl, it's as long as to-day and to-morrow!—It's a good week's work for any five in the ship! —Bad luck to the arm or leg it'll have me at last!—What, more of it yet? —Och, murther the sa's mighty deep, to be sure!" When after continuing in a similar strain, and conceiving there was little probability of the completion of his labor, he stopped suddenly short, and addressing the officer of the watch, exclaimed, "Bad manners to me, Sir, if I don't think somebody's *cut off the other end of it!*"

Estate of Mark Taylor.

At the June Term 1826, of Pasquotank County Court, the subscriber qualified as Administrator to the estate of Mark Taylor, deceased.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against it, will present them for settlement within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery. ASA McCOY, *Adm'r.*

Elizabeth-City, June 24. *Tf*

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ Middlings } FLOUR.

Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.

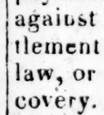
JUST RECEIVED

Per schrs. Philinda, from St. Lucia, and Cordelia, from Barbadoes.

49 hhds. good retailing Molasses, and 3 do. of Sugar.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

FOR RENT.



The Store and Warehouse on Road-street at present occupied by Messrs. *John A. Shaw, & Co.* For terms apply to

John McMorine.

June 17.

W B. MICKS

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken that commodious boarding house No. 65, Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Godwin, intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broad Way opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-sts. and for pleasantness of situation as a cool, healthy summer residence is not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. H. Lee, in 2 vols.

Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shaddows of Scottish Life—Milton's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testament, neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farrier—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Primers of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

W.M. D. GORDAN, Agent

Elizabeth-City, May 13.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. *Leo*, from Demarara, *Jane Maria*, from Grenada, and brig *Mary Hart*, from Tabago

116 puncheons Rum, 79 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Received by schr. *Eliza Ann*, from Boston, 7 dozen Spinning Wheels

And in Store,

100 barrels of first quality cut Herrings—with a great variety of other articles.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, may 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. Ino from N. York, and for sale by the Subscriber

40 bbls. Flour,
40 do Whiskey,
20 do Pork, (prime.)
6 tons Iron, (assorted sizes)
600 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
1500 do Coffee,
30 kegs Nails.

And in Store,

A general assortment of Goods suitable for the season, for sale low for Cash or produce.

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth City, June 10. *tf*

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Has just received, per schr. Ospre from St. Martins, and for sale

2 hogsheads
2 tierces and
44 barrels } SUGAR.

June 17.